The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2580. SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager. [10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,600,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | Hon. A. P. McEWEN.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [8

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [709

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Commission Agents,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY," which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to $10 per case.
All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with any other house in the Colony.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1890. [892

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "CYCLOPS."
A Specially Selected Stock of
LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
with all the latest improvements.

The latest Specialty for every chair "The Stanley Hurricane Lamp," Lamp Wicks and Lamp Sundries.
☞ *See Window.*

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890 [6

MARINE HOTEL
HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890 [467

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

GOLF—Badminton Library.
Ringer's Therapeutics.
The Criminal—Contemporary Science Series.
The Dynamo by Bottone.
Electric Light Installations by Salamons.
Electrical Engineering by Slingo.
Electrical Light by Urquhart.
Land of the Dragon by Percival.
Modern Practice of Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel, by Thearle.
Madame Chrysantheme.
Stanley No. Graphic, 40c.
Farmers Veterinary Adviser.
Every Man his Own Lawyer, new ed.
Society Small Talk.
Everybodys Scrap Book of Curious Facts.
Large selection of New Song Books.
Large selection of New Piano Collections.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
A New Grand Piano by Collard and Collard.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1890 [156

STOCK TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

TROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, $13.50
DRESS SUITS from $20.
LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS.
FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO.
FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.
Waterproof COATS & Inverness CAPES from $5.
" Leggings and over SHOES.
English-made BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, Summer UNDERCLOTHING in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1890 [139

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 18, Queen's Road.

ESTD. 1864.

CLARETS.

Breakfast. Medoc. St. Emilion. St. Julien. Ch. Leoville.
Ch. Larose. Ch. Pich. Longueville. Ch. Lafite. Ch. Margaux. Cos D'Estournel.
Ch. Latour. Pauillac. Hugon Moulis. St. Estephe. Ch. D'Armailhacq.

And a choice selection of E. Kressmann's finest Clarets.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers.
Ice Breakers.
Lemon Squeezers.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Copper Jelly Moulds.
Hanging Lamps.
Table "
Verandah "
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets, Posts, Bat Presses.
Saddles and Saddlery.
Chocolate Pots.
Knife Cleaning Machines.
Office Washstands.
Coffee Machines.
Tea "
Family Coffee Roasters.
" Grinders.
Filters.
Shower Baths.
Hip Baths.
Refrigerators.
Sun Umbrellas.
Kitchen Sundries, all kinds.
Asfinalls Enamel.
Dessert Sets.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [23

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
ALL IN SPLENDID CONDITION AND FIT FOR IMMEDIATE SMOKING.

CIGARETTES.
Sweet Caporals.
Kinney's Straight Cuts.
Full Dress Straight Cuts.
Richmond Straight Cuts.
Virginia Brights.
Little Beauties.

TOBACCOS.
Richmond Gem Curly Cut.
" Mixture.
Dixie Chop Cut.
Old Rip.
Richmond Birds Eye.
Will's Three Castles.
Will's Bristol Birds Eye.
Happy Thought.
Dollar Brand.
Star Mixture.
Golden Eagle.
" Ram.

CIGARS.
Londres, Club Londres, Regalia de la Reina, Little Devils, Conchas, Nuevo Habano Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cometas, Largos Especials.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [7

Intimations

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(Established A.D. 1841).

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.
SEEDSMEN.
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of
AERATED WATERS
By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.
Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds, suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus we us an advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

☞ *We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.*

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.
BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.
THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.
THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1890 [624

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, at 12.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1890, to elect a Committee in accordance with the following resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 28th ultimo:—
"That a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business. The Directors to appoint two and the general body of Shareholders two."
By Order,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1009

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Holders of Shares in the above Company, on which the CALL of $1 per Share due 3rd March, 1890, is still unpaid, that unless said Calls, with interest at the rate of Ten per centum per Annum from due date, be paid at the Company's Office, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of July next, the said Shares will be dealt with by the Directors in accordance with terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890. [987

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"MIIKE MARU,"
Captain Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 7th July, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [930

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUTLEJ"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [3

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE and FIUME.
THE Company's Steamship
"THISBE,"
Captain E. Perini, will be despatched as above on the 18th instant, at NOON, taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.
Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1005

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"N. B. LEWIS,"
Gallison, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port; and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. [1007

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3, A. I. I. British Bark
"Z. RING,"
McLeod, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890. [800

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"LANDSEER,"
Laffin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1890. [875

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"CHARLES S. WHITNEY,"
Bolt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1890. [825

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [1

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VENETIA,"
Captain C. Gadd, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1004

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 11 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890. [1003

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 1 P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 28th June, 1890 [2

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROME," Captain A. W. Adamson, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed viâ Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route viâ Colombo.
Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo according to arrangement.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [3

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"ABYSSINIA,"
3,651 Tons Register, Captain G. A. Lee, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *viâ* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 16th July.
To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 24th July.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$210.00
To Montreal, New York, &c..... 290.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th July.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890. [14

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.
Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves all stomach derangements.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays febrile symptoms.
It quenches thirst.
75 cents per Bottle.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions.
Strengthens the System.
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.
$1.50 per Bottle.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.
This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.
It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.
Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890. [52

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

☞ In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. *(For Invalids and general use.)*

		Per dozen Case.	Per Bot.
A	Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	$10	$1.00
B	Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsules	12	1.10
C	Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D	Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule *(Old Bottled)*	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A	Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B	Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C	Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC	Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D	Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule		
E	Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule *(Old Bottled)*	14	1.52

		Per Case. 1 dor. Quarts.	Per Case. 2 dor. Pints.
CLARETS.			
A	Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	$4	$4.50
B	St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C	St. Julien	7	7.50
D	La Rose	11	12.00

		Per dor. Case.	Per Bot.
BRANDY.			
A	Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	$12	$1.10
B	Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C	Very Old Liqueur Cognac Red Capsule	18	1.50
D	Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00
SCOTCH WHISKY.			
A	Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B	Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C	Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D	Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E	Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10
IRISH WHISKY.			
A	John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B	John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C	John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
	GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.	10	1.00
GIN.			
A	Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B	Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C	Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50
RUM.			
	Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
	Good Leeward Island	$1.50 per Gallon.	

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçoa	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

A JAPANESE DECORATED.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Prince Komaton has been honored with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 10th inst.

WE understand that the Siamese princes are going to Japan on a political mission. It is on the cards that they will make the voyage in the Dock Co.'s cruiser *Filipinas*, experimentally.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

CONSISTENCY is a jewel which shines all too dimly in our Police Courts. We have two stipendiaries, of utterly diverse opinions. Yesterday for instance, Mr. Robinson fined a man $15 for having in his possession one mace of illicit opium. On the other hand Mr. Wodehouse to-day had before him a man who had two mace of opium and 25 taels of dross. He fined him twenty five cents and gave him the dross back! Either Mr. Robinson is too hard or Mr. Wodehouse too lenient.

MR. Kennedy's Repository was visited yesterday evening by one of the numerous tribe who well know the truth of the maxim, "he who prigs what isn't his'n, when he's cotched must go to prison." Johnnie was "cotched" lifting a coat from one of the stalls and was "up" before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, when an opportunity was afforded him of explaining the incident. He couldn't, though, and has consequently gone into retirement at H. M. Gaol for six weeks, the usual quantum of shot drill &c., being prescribed to assist him in getting comfortably along.

THE western district of this colony is in such a scandalous state that it fairly beggars description. Almost all the streets in that part of Hongkong have been ripped open and allowed to so remain for the past month, and become nothing short of reeking cesspools of revolting and nauseous refuse from the houses on either side of the thoroughfares. Should fever, which is usually prevalent in that part, become an epidemic shortly, and spread into the upper and central divisions of the colony, we shall have none other thank for it than that impotent abortion known as the Surveyor's General's department.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the steamship *Glamorganshire*, writes from Hankow (under date the 10th ulto.:—"We are the fourth and last steamer from here for London, and we sail at daylight to-morrow with a full ship, but at the wretched rate of 30/. As you doubtless already know, the *Moyune* sailed on May 25th, full, but at the low rate of 40/; the *Antenor* on June 1st, also full, but at 30/; and the *Glengarry* two-thirds full at 50/. This is what the once great China tea trade has come to now. All the best teas have been bought for Russia at whatever price was asked, and nine steamers load for Odessa direct, three of them being vessels under the British flag. What a change to a few years ago, when about two dozen British steamers loaded at Hankow for London. This season the first week the market opened the Russians bought over 30,000 tons. However, all this will do India good, and it would seem that the day is not far distant when England will get all her tea supplied from India direct.

THERE was another fairly large audience at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, to witness Stanley's Operatic Company in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeoman of the Guard." We suppose that was the comic opera produced, although we recognised very little of Gilbert's, and nothing that Sullivan—Sir Arthur, not John L.—would have cared to claim as his own. We had never previously witnessed a performance of "The Yeoman of the Guard," and we fervently hope that we shall never again be subjected to the martyrdom we suffered last night. We can't say whether it was Gilbert's fault, or Sullivan's, or Stanley's Operatic Company, but we have seen dead cats and decayed hen-fruit slung on the stage with very much less provocation than the audience received during those two long acts of dreary twaddle and unmusical caterwauling. But Hongkong audiences are proverbially good-natured, and the gallant British soldier is always ready with a hand and likewise an 'art where a virtuous maiden in distress requires sympathy—especially when that maiden possesses a pair of robust and well-shaped understandings and doesn't object to give them an airing. If we possibly could fairly criticise Mr. Stanley's company in opera bouffe nothing would give us greater pleasure, but it can't be done; their art is peculiarly their own, and we frankly admit it is beyond our ken. We are getting too old to appreciate the new style, we assume. The Tower of London—dear old haunt of years gone by—was a most effective setting, and Mr. Trimnell and his orchestra prevented more than one collapse. We were sorry for Harry Pyne and Miss Fanny Stanley, and a thrill of relief went through our shattered frame when the curtain finally dropped. To-night the Company appear in what is said to be their especial *forte*—a "variety" show. *Nous verrons!* If the rain holds off there will be a crowded house.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE HONGKONG HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I was very much pleased on arriving here the other day to find that your free-spoken and independent paper had again forcibly directed attention to the troublesome anomalies of the Harbour Office at this port. If it were not for criticisms such as yours, we poor shipmasters who manage to keep out of trouble, would not know the Harbour Master by sight, (for even by name,

I have been trading to this port for nearly twenty years, and yet I never saw Captain Thomsett, the late Harbour Master, but twice—once when I had a sailor before him in his magisterial capacity, at some place near the Gaol which I had some difficulty in finding, and on another occasion when one of my crew had me hauled up before his Worship in his own office. The present Harbour Master I have never seen in his official capacity, although when Capt. Rumsey was acting as Deputy I was introduced to him one night in the Club.

Now, Sir, I want to point out—and I trust the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, who are interested in protecting shipping interests, and the Acting Governor, who ought to be interested, will agree with me—that it is a very great, and in my opinion an altogether unnecessary, hardship on shipmasters in having the Harbour Master's department and the Shipping Office two distinct places. The fact that these two offices are so far apart is an intolerable nuisance, and especially for a stranger who, of course, is unaware that he has to go to two separate places before he can obtain his port clearance. A shipmaster would naturally suppose that when he has discharged or shipped his crew, or any portion of them, that his business is finished, but in Hongkong he soon finds out his mistake. I once finished shipping my crew at 4 p.m., and never thought of having to go to the Harbour Office until after dinner, when, as I was leaving at daylight next morning, I found at my agents' office that the ship's register was with the Harbour Master, which necessitated my finding out the official who gives you your clearance and going to the Harbour Office for my papers. I must admit the gentleman was most civil and obliging, and it appeared that it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to have to do this sort of thing at all hours. Now why could not this officer have his office at the Sailors' Home, or the shipping master have his head-quarters at the Harbour Department, and make one job of the business, the same as at every other civilised Eastern port?

The contrast between Hongkong and Singapore is very great; at the latter port a shipmaster always sees the Deputy Master Attendant, if not the Master Attendant himself, and if he requires to see either of these officials he has not to rush all over the town to find him. From a shipmaster's point of view, the Master Attendant and his Deputy in Singapore are useful officers and fairly earn their salaries, whilst in Hongkong, the Harbour Master and his Assistant might be abolished and their salaries saved to the colony for all the good they are to shipping interests. The present Deputy Shipping Master, with his small staff, Mr. Machado, who issues the port clearances, and his assistant the Sikh Sergeant, are all that we shipmasters require. Possibly the Harbour Master considers that ships and shipmasters are made for his convenience and not that he is paid to attend to their requirements! Of course I do not *know* what are *all* the Harbour Master's duties, but I can make a very shrewd guess. Heaven only knows what a Deputy is required for to help the Harbour Master to do nothing and with the whole day to do it in.

It may be news to you that Hongkong is the only port I know where a shipmaster has to do all his own clearing and entering. At all other ports the agents have a shipping clerk who attends to all this, so that a skipper has his papers, with his clearance, sent on board to him, and unless he has to discharge or ship any men he need not go to the Harbour Master's at all. The shipping and discharging of your crew in all other ports are carried out in the same office (the Master Attendant's), but in Hongkong it is otherwise, and the shipping clerks naturally decline to undertake the work, as, if they had to enter and clear several ships the same day, the two offices are so far apart and so far away from the shipping agents that it would occupy the whole of their time. If we had to go through all this unnecessary work at every port we probably would not notice it in Hongkong; but this place claims to be the premier port in the Far East, and yet so far as its arrangements to facilitate the shipping business is concerned—it is the worst place I have ever traded to.

And the light dues are again raised! Will they ever be lowered? Some more officials, more or less useless, will be required when the Gap Rock lighthouse has been finished; but shipmasters will not grudge to pay anything in reason for what is indeed a valuable boon. The Gap Rock lighthouse will be of the greatest service to vessels from the south, and it ought to have been taken in hand years ago. I presume the idea originated with the Harbour Master in his leisure time.

Kindly excuse my troubling you at such length, and believe me to be always

Yours faithfully,

A BRITISH SHIPMASTER.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The ready ear you lend to all public grievances induces me to rake up a subject which you have often brought before the public yourself, namely the unsatisfactory way in which business is conducted at the Post Office.

The facts of the case are simply these:—Within a few months no less than four letters, containing various sums of money—in my case fifty dollars—and addressed to different European firms, have been sent from here to Hongkong, and never reached their destination. As I happened to see my letter placed in the post bag and duly sealed, and as tampering with the bag when on board the steamer is out of the question, a serious doubt as to the honesty and carefulness of some of the postal staff becomes a logical conclusion. It is needless to say that the letters were not registered, and this being the case enquiries at the Post Office would not be listened to. It is evident the Post Office is not able to trace such letters under present arrangements, but to state expressly in the postal regulations, and scattering them broad-cast, that enquires would not be made, is in my opinion an indirect way of encouraging dishonesty.

There are various useful dodges in England in vogue for testing the honesty of suspected persons in public employ, which could with advantage be introduced into this colony. The public in posting a letter enters practically into a contract with the Post Office, and not only pays for the transmission but also for the delivery of the same, and as this has not been effected in the above-mentioned cases, things are evidently not as they should be.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A VICTIM.

Holhow, July 2nd, 1890.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

VI.

In this "chit" I will tell you something about Miyonoshita and Hakone, renowned for their hot springs and scenery. We left Yokohama in the morning for Miyonoshita by the 10.30 train and reached Kodzu at noon. Here we intended to take the train on to Yumoto, and thence proceed direct to Miyonoshita by ricksha. But we found upon our arrival at Kodzu that the train traffic had been suspended for some time, so there was nothing for it therefore than a tedious 'ricksha ride right on to Miyonoshita, which we reached about 4 p.m. Miyonoshita a mere village in the district of Hakone, is celebrated for its mineral springs. It is a health resort where people go to take the baths and idle and dream away the time—a capital place for wealthy globe-trotters. There are two hotels in the place where the attendance is fair and the waitresses still fairer; at least so my husband said, much to my annoyance—as if I were not a sufficient object of beauty for him to admire!

The baths, at first, have a decidedly invigorating effect on one, but after a few days you become languid and peevish and almost ready to cry at the least annoyance. It was, I found, a great mistake to lie down immediately after a hot spring bath. You should at once (as soon as soon as dried, of course) put on light clothing and go for a sharp constitutional and then, upon your return to the house again, dry yourself and change your clothing.

After idling three days at Miyanoshita, we thought it high time to set out for Hakone, intending to stay there for the night and then go on to Atami. When we arose at dawn the sun was just peeping above the horizon, the sky was clear and there was every indication of a fine day, so after "bolting" our breakfast we started; but to our chagrin, ere we had gone three miles on the Hakone route, clouds gathered in every direction, lightning flashed, thunder roared and down came a merciless down-pour of rain in positive sheets. My 85 dollar hat and 140 dollar travelling gown, over which I had had such a squabble with my stingy old husband in Hongkong, got saturated and utterly spoilt, much to Alf's annoyance, which he evinced in his usual sarcastic manner by saying "well, if your paraphernalia had cost less you'd now have lost less." Just fancy, calling my "Hall and Holtz" outfit, paraphernalia! It was too impertinent! But I punished him for it. That night I had my revenge on him, Master Alf slept on the matted floor while I kept him awake by shamming to cry for mercy to the Virgin Mary. This little scene was at the village of Ashinozu, between Miganoshita and Hakone, a place also noted for its mineral springs. The strong smell of sulphur coming from these baths attracted my attention, and after an inspection of the waters we thought them much better than those at Miyanoshita. Our "strained relations," as politicians call it, having ended in "smoke," as the papers put it, we staid at Ashinozu and enjoyed ourselves thoroughly a couple of days. A Japanese girl there who was trying to crotchet something, (I could not make out what) with some Berlin wool, attracted my attention, so to while away the time I set about teaching her "tricot," and soon had a group of half a dozen young ladies around me all eager to learn the stitch. As soon as we thought the weather was going to be fine we again set out. But alas! with even worse fortune than before, for now in addition to heavier rain, we had to encounter a strong cutting wind. My chair coolies slipped and fell, throwing my chair down two or three times. At last we reached Hakome in quite a sorry plight and had to be shut up in a tea house and get our clothes dried. The tea houses at Hakone are built over Hakone lake, which is supposed to have been evolved from a volcanic eruption.

The next morning we left Hakone for Atami at about 9 o'clock. Our route lay over rough, rugged and steep ascents and descents—It was a most unpleasant journey. The rains of previous days had made the paths slippery and they were consequently in a worse state than those we had traversed the day before, but since we had once started there was nothing for it but to go on. I should think the entire distance was nearly twenty-five miles. We found ourselves very often trudging along mountain paths, so narrow that one's feet scarcely had fair play, and walking became reduced to shuffling, and as a good part of our route lay over the crest of a promontory we had to climb up and then slide down hill after hill until they seemed interminable and my legs ached again. To add to our misfortunes although we wisely carried our tiffin, we had no water with us, for, relying upon our past experience, we had counted upon the running stream or rushing waterfall to say nothing of tea houses at easy distances. We had the mortification of discovering, however, that there were none of those pleasant, may I say, oases in this desert, for while suffering parching thirst, it was as such that we regarded the road to Hakome, in comparison with this. There was certainly much to compensate us in the beauty of the scenery, expecially when crossing one spur we were able to see hills and vales grouped below with the sea stretching endlessly on either side. We were fortunate also in obtaining an excellent view of Fusiyama. You have no doubt seen pictures of it, a conical shaped mountain having a flat crown-crested with eternal snow. It was very beautiful, but after the grand heights of the Himalayas, you can scarcely realize how insignificant all this talk of mountains appeared to us.

Now that all the hardships of the road to Atami are things of the past, and I am once more seated in the luxuriant ladies' room at "The Grand," in Yokohama, I feel glad that I took that rough road and thus saw Nature as she is to be seen there in rugged, unmasked beauty—Nature wild! Nature free! But I have not yet finished my chapter of misfortunes. We went to Atami with the intention of seeing the boiling spring, of which one hears a good deal in Japan, but certainly not everything. We had been told it was a most wonderful sight and that at times it is in violent eruption, the water rushing forth and striking against a wall of stones heaped up near the spot. Of course directly after we had engaged our room at the hotel the first thing we did was to make enquiries about the spring, and we were told it spurted at intervals of two hours, that it had last burst forth at two o'clock and would work again at four. It was then half past three, and as we thought the opportunity unique we hurried to the place. We found it railed in and situated in the very heart of the town, occupying a very valuable building site. What we at first saw were two holes in the ground one larger than the other, out of which proceeded fumes and a gurgling sound. There in front, too, was the wall of heaped up stones against which, we were told again, the waters beat when rushing out of ground. As it was our impression that it was just a process of a few minutes' duration we were anxious not to miss the sight. So there we stood at the barred gate, (for there were no seats near by) from half-past three until half-past five, tired, hungry and thirsty. Finally we considered it more than a joke, in fact a monstrous imposture) so went back to our inn in a boiling rage. I felt fairly overwhelmed with indignation at being thus "taken in" them, by a set of monkeys and apes as we thought. Just as we were about to dine a coolie rushed in saying the spring was in motion, and with frantic gestures invited us to go and see it. He would take us in his ricksha for twenty cents. "No you don't" said I, "remember the old adage my good man "once bitten twice shy, sionara!" And with a wave of my hand I bade him retreat to the street whence he came. We heard from some fellow-travellers later on that they had really seen the well in motion! But I rather suspect they don't care to admit that they were s-o-l-d!

Atami is a sea-side place and noted for the balmy softness of its southern breezes. Properly speaking, it has no winter, for at the close of December the thermometer is about 65 F. The views are beautiful when obtained from the top of a hill with the village lying below, the wide expanse of sea bordering it. Or, when standing on the beach and looking up at the majestic mountain background, and then, so standing, to watch the ceaseless strife of the waves and list to the roaring of the surf beating incessantly against the shore, is simply enchanting. I have lived some time at Yokohama and Kobe facing the beach, but never as at Atami, have I felt so forcibly the depth of those well-known lines "Break, break, break on the cold grey stones, oh sea! I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me."

We were indeed astonished to see at Atami two camphor trees; one measuring sixteen yards in circumference and the other eleven. We stayed there two days and then took our leave of fair Atami, with its balmy breezes, fair fields, and green hills.

We did not stay at Hakone on our return, as on our way back we had very good view of the lakes and also of one of the Mikado's palaces, beautifully situated on a peninsular running into the midst of the lakes. In "doing" this part of the country don't allow your guide to drag you down to Hata. There's nothing to be seen there, and the descent to and ascent from it is most fatiguing. Fearing you will think I am "enthusing" too much over the far-famed Miyanoshita I will, as you say at times, give you a "rest," and ponder o'er the matter for my "next issue"—to use journalistic *parlance*.

OPIUM.

The revolution which has been in progress for some thirty years in the political and social bearings of this important product is very well illustrated in the collection of Customs Reports for 1889. Almost all of them have something to say as to the change that is going on, the observations at one port throwing light on those at another. The general tendency to supplant foreign by native opium is unchecked, and from almost every part of China there come evidences of its gathering accelerated force. The high rate of duty imposed on the imported drug and the inexorable certainty of its exaction, set against the loose nominal imposts on the native product, with unlimited encouragements to evade them, are producing their natural effect. At several of the ports, formerly considerable emporia for the importation of foreign opium, as for instance Newchwang and Tientsin, the Commissioners predict that the time is near when opium will figure in their tables as an export instead of an import. The process has already begun in Newchwang, only the entries do not yet pass through the Foreign Customs. At the leading ports, Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton, the continuous falling off in the importation of foreign opium is very marked. At some of the smaller ports there is a fluctuation due to certain peculiar local influences. The adjustments for example between Amoy and Swatow are very curious. At Amoy the annual importation was artificially raised between 1880 and 1896 by Swatow *Likin* collectors raising their tariff to a much higher figure than that prevailing at Amoy. This caused the import of Opium at Amoy to "shoot up" from 5,757 piculs to 8,177 piculs, and gradually to over 9,000 piculs in 1884 and 1885. During the same period the importation at Swatow diminished from 8,760 to 3,887 piculs. The Swatow officials gave up the struggle in 1886 by remitting the extra *likin* which they had imposed in 1881, and at once the balance between the two ports began to right itself, Amoy losing in the following year 1,000 piculs and in the next a further 1,000 piculs. The increase at Swatow, however, was not equivalent to the decrease at Amoy during that period. Since the new regulations came into force, in 1887, by which the Import and *Likin* Dues are equalized, the Amoy trade has continued to decline, and native opium is alleged to be invading the field; but at Swatow there is a slight increase in the importation for 1889 over the year 1888, and Swatow seems to be the only place where foreign opium is able to hold its own. On the whole the tenor of the reports is in the same uniform key, a steady diminution in the quantity of foreign opium, compensated by more than an equivalent increase of the native. It appears, then, that the goose that lays the golden eggs for the Chinese Government is being rapidly strangled, and that in less, perhaps, than twenty years the opium revenue will be lost to both India and China, through the operation of the arrangement which is based on the Chefoo Convention. Previous to the Marquis Tsêng's agreement with Lord Salisbury and its corollary, the Hongkong and Macao agreements of 1886, whatever the nominal taxation might be, it could, if too large, be evaded by the obvious device of smuggling, or modified by a private pact between the opium dealers and the local officials, or reduced by the active competition between the different collectors of *likin*; while since these new agreements went into effect the Chinese Customs have got hold of the neck of the sack so that no foreign opium can now slip through without paying toll. On the other hand, the cultivation and sale of native opium seem to be under no fiscal burdens worth mentioning, and smuggling is so well recognized that the revenue officials, if they would get anything at all, are obliged to become parties to it. At Ichang, Szechuan opium is known to pass eastward in large quantities, but only 6 piculs in a year are entered at the Foreign Customs. The native officials levy a nominal duty on it, but the returns have been so small that the *Likin* Office has been closed, although the inducement was held out to the smugglers of passing 100 catties as 20. The same appears to be true at Hankow where, according to the Commissioner, "very little native opium passes through the Customs though a large quantity finds its way down river." Kiukiang stands out as an exception, all foreign opium coming there under Transit Passes, and no smuggling; but nothing is said about the native article. At Wuhu an attempt was made by the authorities to levy Tls. 20 per picul on native opium—against Tls. 110, duty and *likin* on foreign—but the picul is reckoned at 50 catties, and probably even that is subject to friendly modifications. The same rule seems to prevail everywhere. At Tamsui the Commissioner says native opium escapes all taxation; at Lung-chow and Mêngtzê the Kuangsi and Yünnan opium is all smuggled; and so we may take it that the unknown but overwhelming quantity of opium produced in China goes into consumption with practically no taxation at all. Under the enormous protective duty imposed on the foreign drug the stimulus to the increase and improvement of native opium is incalculable, and it is only a question of time when the Indian export of opium must cease, and the Chinese Government's revenue from that source will also disappear.

What will then be the attitude of the Government towards indigenous opium? To suppose it is suddenly to make itself strong enough to levy a duty on the article would be to imagine the Chinese Administration to become suddenly endowed with qualities which it has never possessed. Indeed it was solely because the Government was unequal to the task of collecting likin, even on imported opium, although the foreign treaties left it a free hand, that the Chefoo Convention was concluded, under which the British Government virtually undertook the collection of the inland tax. Were it even theoretically possible for the government under favourable circumstances to have taxed opium it has been now placed beyond the limit of possibility by the *laissez-faire* policy which has been followed by the government towards opium growers and traders, who, like spoiled children allowed to grow up free from interference, cannot now be subjected to the discipline of regular taxation by any power inherent in the native government. Notwithstanding the partial and temporary success of Chang Chih-tung in Shansi in placing restrictions on the growth of the poppy, the government has certainly not the vigour, nor its officials the steadiness, to carry any such scheme, either for restriction or taxation, into effect. Yet since the government cannot dispense with this revenue, especially after having enjoyed and spent it for a number of years, it is not difficult to prognosticate a crisis when, other resources failing, the necessity for levying a revenue from Chinese Opium will confront the government. It will be one of those interesting crises when China will again belie itself, and yielding to the pressure of the time will resort to the inevitable foreigner to draw the chestnut out of the fire. A new page of Chinese history will be opened when that epoch arrives, for one of the great barriers which prevent the regenerating fusion of native and foreign administration will have to fall, and a pure fiscal question may once more be the irresistible power propelling the government in the direction of social and political progress and reform. What the government cannot do for itself foreigners will be able to do for it, and if the occasion be wisely prepared for the future prosperity and security of China as a state may turn on this question of the consumption of Opium!—*Chinese Times.*

A REVIEW.

(BY THE SINOLOGUE.)

We have read Mr. Chamberlain's new book "Things Japanese" with much attention and intense gratification. It is profoundly erudite and charmingly gossipy at the same time. More than this we scarcely like to say, (our native modesty embarrasses us, oh! so much!) but—ah! we may perhaps be permitted to point out that "Things Japanese" is not a proper rendering of "Japanese as she is spoke," and to express a natural feeling of wonder that the learned author has not seen fit to acknowledge the *fons et origo* of his information. Many books and papers are recommended throughout the work, but *we* are purposely and unaccountably left out. However, conscious as we are, (self-conscious, we may say), that true greatness is devoid of envy and magnanimously forgiving, we hasten to acquit Mr. Chamberlain of the former miserly feeling, and to give him credit for the largeness of soul which will prompt him to accept our remarks in the spirit in which they are made. As a proof of this spirit we now proceed to mention a few instances in which the versatile sinologue has failed to catch little delicate shades of meaning here and there in our original treatises, and trust that, in justice to ourselves, he will see his way towards inserting them in the next edition of his invaluable work. We merely give here Mr. Chamberlain's translations (presumably) of our original headings, the headings themselves, and, in some cases, suggestions as to what we think the proper renderings should be. We do not go beyond this, nor do we expressly refer our readers to the original work by ourselves, for the reason that, in the first place, they are not sinologues enough to understand it, and in the second place, we do not wish to do anything that might interfere with the sale of Mr. Chamberlain's book. On the contrary, we advise everybody to buy it, and use it as a stepping stone to ourselves, else we do not see how we can ever expect to be throughly understood.

To begin with the title. We never thought when we wrote the *Nihongi*, that it would come to be called "Things Japanese," and do not think the latter has anything to do with it. This will be evident to everybody, even to Professor Chamberlain himself, so we pass on to.

Abacus for our Soroban=The Rule of Thumb.
Abdication for *Ikura* or "Come off your perch."
Adoption for *Dare-dare* or "Who's who?" (These, of course, are merely the headings of our articles.)

Architecture for *Okashi* means "funny" and "confectionery," Japanese architecture, as Miss Bird remarks, being in the "Confectionery" style, (rather "funny" of Miss Bird).

Army for *Gunsei*, *gun* meaning of course *gun* and *sei*, Chinese word for "power"=A "power" of guns.

Bathing from "*Badarai*," mispronunciation of "Bathery."

Books on Japan=*Dai Nihonshi* and *Nihongi*.

[We can recommend these books to our readers—nothing in them to call up the slightest blush on the cheeks of innocence. We have read them ourselves (when correcting the proofs) with perfectly pale faces. T. S.]

Capital Cities.—Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.

Cha no yu=Tea Cocktail.
Children for *Kodomo* or Young Japan.
Chrysanthemum=*Okiku san* (name of a girl).
Confucianism=*Konsatsu*.
Cycle=*Maru-maru*="The Revolution," also "Globe-trotting."

Daimyo=Mr. Chamberlain has evidently overlooked the fact that this word is obsolete, and that *Tunsa* is its modern successor.

"Demoniacal possession" is a most interesting article, but has nothing whatever to do with our *Kitsume-tsukai*, *tanuke-tsukai* and *Inu-tsukai*.

Kitsume-tsukai means a cunning servant (cunning as a fox.)

Tanuke-tsukai=A wily servant (wily as a "badger"), also a servant who is much 'badgered' by his master.

Inu-tsukai=A faithful servant (compared to a dog for fidelity). This word loses its original meaning sometimes, as in the phrase, *Inu-tsukai ni natte ihiru*=To lead a dog's life.

Eurasians for "The Coming Race."

Filial Piety. *Oyakoko*. Mr. Chamberlain says nothing about the remaining four relations of the *go-rin*. This is not fair to us.

[For Divorce (*Piggy*), Dress, Earthquakes, Flowers, Gardens, Government (*seifu*), Jinrikisha, Kyoto, Marriage, Great Japan (Great Scott!), Language, Mikado, Missions, Mourning (*Okinodoku sama*), Nobility, Singing girls' (*geisha*), Silk, *Sake*, Sun, Moon and Stars, Rice, Tea, Tokyo, Treaty Revision, Woman, etc., see some extracts of our original headings which have already appeared, we believe, in *Roma-ji* in previous issues of this paper. T. S.]

Harakiri=To get cut up about something, and ultimately to lose your head. (You do the cutting up yourself).

Japanese people (Characteristics of the). The Japanese people imitate foreigners. When they have succeeded in doing this perfectly they will have no characteristics. So much the better.

Lacquer=*Bummei* (Mr. Chamberlain has got this word properly, but he should have mentioned that the lacquer was of an inferior kind, thinly laid on, and bad material underneath).

Lighthouse=*(A)karui uchi*.

Music—"We cannot describe Japanese song or music.—Words fail. It must be heard. But people would do well to keep away—as far as they can from it. The most vivid imagination cannot realise the horrible din and creepy sensation a fully manned and womanned Japanese orchestra is capable of producing. And when they begin to sing, Oh! the agony of it.—Writhings and howlings such as eye hath not seen nor ear heard. Music, indeed; and music

has been called an "outpouring of the soul"—well we can no longer wonder that Japan is such a splendid field for Missionaries." (Extract from our article on Music.—T. S).

Treaty Ports. *Kochiba* or Trade Marts run by foreigners for the benefit of the natives.

Tycoon—We don't know this gentleman, and have not the faintest idea where Mr. Chamberlain got him from; certainly not from us.

Before closing these remarks, which by the way are not at all exhaustive, we would like to mention that we are going to take Japan, some of these days, right through from the earliest days down to the present times, and give our readers all the information that is worth giving about it. *Sukoshi Takari:—Japan Herald.*

CHINESE MORALITY.

The strong feeling caused by the abolition of the C. D. Acts is again aroused to-day by the interference of the local Government, at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Chinese system of polygamy. It is therefore of peculiar interest to read the opinions of three high authorities on Chinese morality—Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., Dr. Eitel, and the Hon. W. Keswick, the Commissioners appointed by Sir John Pope Hennessy in 1877 to enquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance. The opinions they formed with respect to the operations of the Ordinance are not within the province of the question to-day—we have been told that that is settled already—but as showing the condition of women-kind among the Hongkong Chinese, the following extracts will be of interest:—

It must not be supposed that the Chinese, as a people, view prostitution as a matter of moral indifference. On the contrary, the literature, the religions, the laws, and the public opinion of China all join in condemning prostitution as immoral and in co-operating to keep prostitution under a certain check. The literature of the Confucianists, which as regards purity and utter absence of immoral suggestions stands unrivalled by any other nation in the world, does not countenance prostitution in any form. The religions of China—Tauism and Buddhism—unite in holding up before the people the ideal of absolute celibacy. The laws and public opinion put certain penalties on prostitutes and agree in keeping prostitution rigidly out of sight. Although the Chinese are a pagan nation, they have no deification of vice in their temples, no indecent shows in their theatres, no orgies in their houses of public entertainment, no parading of lewd women in the public streets. The brothels are confined to the back slums of towns and a man may even pass a street of brothels without noticing anything offensive. In short, as far as outward and public observation goes, China presents a more virtuous appearance than most European countries.

Nevertheless, high as the moral standard undoubtedly is among the Chinese, the practice of morality is very low, and prostitution is very rife, because there are natural causes at work, which almost necessitate prostitution. Such are, for instance, the excessive over-population of the large cities, the national system of polygamy rampant all over the Empire, legalizing concubinage as far as the offspring of concubines are concerned, but leaving a childless concubine liable to be sold or sent adrift at any moment, the law of inheritance neglecting daughters in favour of sons, the universal practice of buying and selling females combined with the system of domestic slavery. There is no organic tendency in the Chinese to practical violation of their own moral theories and ideals, but the coexistence of over-population, with a social and domestic life based on polygamy and female slavery must of necessity be a perennial source of immorality and prostitution, against which mere prohibitive legislation must be utterly powerless.

As to polygamy, that other fruitful cause of prostitution, the legislature of Hongkong has never yet attempted to deal with it, as far as non-Christian Chinese are concerned.

The rationale of all this is, that the Chinese population of Hongkong, although nominally separate from the people of China, and politically under British rule and influence, form practically one living social organism with the population of the adjoining provinces of China. As long as polygamy and female slavery form the very life blood of the social organism on the mainland of China, it will be in vain to try and suppress these evils among the Chinese population of Hongkong by any legislative enactments.

ANCIENT CHINESE BANK NOTE.

During the month of May the Trustees of the British Museum became possessed of a Chinese bank note, which was issued from the Imperial Mint just 300 years before the circulation of first paper money in Europe. Whatever doubts may attach to the priority of certain other inventions claimed by the Chinese, it is impossible to deny that they were acquainted with the art of printing many centuries before the days of Gutenberg. According to native records, the art of printing was in use in China in 593 A.D., but it does not appear to have been employed in the preparation of bank notes until the ninth century. From that date notes were periodically issued until the middle of the 15th century, when the practice fell into disuse, and was only revived about 40 or 50 years ago.

The note of which we are now speaking is one which was issued in the first year, or one of the first years, of the reign of the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, after the overthrow of the Mongol dynasty established by Kublai Khan. It was of the notes issued by the last-named Sovereign—who was a profuse floater of paper money—that Marco Polo speaks when he says:—"The Great Khan caused the bark of trees, made into something like paper, to pass for money, over all his country." According to the Venetian traveller, the notes were made "of the bark of a certain tree, in fact, of the mulberry tree, the leaves of which are the food of silkworms—these trees being so numerous that whole districts are full of them. What they take is a fine white bast or skin, which lies between the wood of the trees and the thick outer bark, and this they make into something resembling sheets of paper, but black." This exactly describes the material on which the present note is printed, and it is probable that paper manufactured in this way continued to be used for bank notes until their issue was suspended in about 1455.

None of the notes seen by Marco Polo, and indeed none earlier than the present one, are known to exist, and of these only three copies are said to survive. The interest attaching to this rarity is, therefore, very great. It is older than the first real bank in Europe—that of Barcelona (1401); exactly three centuries separate the date of its issue from the establishment of the Bank of Stockholm (1668), which was the first bank in Europe to issue notes; and it is only a century later than the pieces of stamped leather—the prototypes of European bank notes—which were issued by the Emperor Frederick II. at the siege of Faenza in 1241.

It is noteworthy that Kublai Khan's bank notes were imitated in Persia by Kaikhatu Khan in 1294; and by Sultan Mahomed Tughlak in India in 1330-31. In both these instances the over-issue of notes caused the suspension of the practice, and in China the same cause led to the same result in 1455.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.

Nothing in connection with private gambling can possibly have been more lamentable than the scandals that have occurred of late years in Paris. The scandal of the Cercle de la Rue Royale must be fresh in the memory of most readers. The Rue Royale, as it was called, was one of the most exclusive clubs in Paris. Its members were all rich men, and of high social standing. The Cercle in question stood second in importance only to the Jockey Club. The gambling at the Rue Royale was very high about ten years ago, and consisted, for the most part, of the game of "Quinze," at which large sums of money changed hands. One of the players, who, although a rich man, had nearly been ruined at this game, began to suspect that something was wrong, and upon closely examining the cards, he discovered that some of the most important ones had been undoubtedly tampered with. The game was at once stopped, and the servant who supplied the cards was summoned. The answers this servant gave were considered to be so unsatisfactory that a descent was made on his house, where quantities of cards, all marked in the same way, ready to be delivered at the club, were found hidden about in different parts of his room. Of course the servant was only a tool in the hands of some rich man who must have bribed him largely to work for him. The fellow absolutely refused to divulge the name of his employer, and his wife, who was also implicated, was equally silent. The upshot of the affair was that the servant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the club was disbanded—poor consolation for those who had lost fortunes through some cheating member. The Rue Royale was reformed, and every member had to be re-elected, and it is needless to say that those who were blackballed at the re-election have experienced considerable difficulty in their attempts to enter other clubs.

Gambling has always been high in Paris—higher, perhaps, than in any other capital of Europe. In the days of the Second Empire it was at its highest; but most of the members of that generation have either passed away or been ruined, or are now too old to play. The Cercle Imperial, at the corner of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, has now been united to the "Mirlitons" and is known as the "Epatants," and here gambling is still carried on to a large extent, especially since the fusion of the two clubs. Baccarat and poker are chiefly in vogue. Play begins in the afternoon and goes on again after dinner until the small hours of the morning.

Among gambling tragedies, Prince Melissano's death stands out as a warning to those who make too free with "la Dame de Pique." Here was a man popular in all classes of society, well born and possessing a considerable fortune, but the day came when "Quinze" and baccarat left him high and dry, and he was unable to pay his debts of honor. Then his name was posted in the looking-glass of the Salon of the Rue Royale. When the Prince caught sight of it he smashed the looking-glass to atoms with one blow from his cane, and then there was a scandal. Prince Melissano, who occupied a room at the club, sent a few days later for his coiffeur, and, having been carefully shaved and—in American parlance—"fixed," he dressed himself in evening clothes, and then put a bullet through his heart. Thus was another life—and the life of a deservedly popular man—sacrificed to the demands of Dame Fortune.

To descend to a lower scale of club in Paris than those already mentioned, we may refer to certain magnificent establishments far easier of access than the Rue Royale and the Jockey Club, where gambling—especially baccarat—is played for every high stakes. Of these the principal ones are the "Presse," the "Washington," and the "American"—the last generally called the "Colonel," from the sufficiently well-known fact that all Americans are colonels. The "Presse" is frequented by the better class of journalists—men who make large sums of money by their pens, and who spend the greater part of these sums in gambling. Then there are rich stockholders, financial dabblers, le tout boulevard—that unknown quantity which certainly exists, but which it is so difficult to define. All these men are prepared to risk a thousand louis in the bank, and at the "Washington" and the "Colonel" the play is even higher. Here Americans—and, indeed, all strangers—are admitted with less formality than in other clubs, and it was at the "Colonel" that Mr. Benzon, in sporting parlance, "skinned the lamb" to the extent of some £12,000 during his stay in Paris two years ago. These clubs are openly spoken of as tripots, or "hells," by those who frequent them. Their very existence depends upon the members gambling, and indeed they are founded for no other purpose.

Baccarat is one of those games which, in the long run, means certain ruin. The banker pays 5 per cent for the advantage that he has in dealing—namely, that when his adversaries ask for cards, the cards he gives them are turned up, and he can therefore gather very clearly what points they have, and can make a very shrewd calculation as to whether or not he ought to take a card himself. This 5 per cent goes to the benefit of the club, which thus makes enormous profits during the evening whether the members win or not. If a given number of players were to sit down and play baccarat, each with a stated sum of money, it would only be a question of time for the united amount to have passed into the cagnotte or pool, and for no one to be any richer save the proprietors of the club.—*Saturday Review.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in *Consumption* and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,

GRAND VARIETIES CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY—"MIKADO,"

By particular request and in the presence of
H.R.H. PRINCE BHANURANGSI,
H.R.H. PRINCE WATTANA,
H.H. PRINCE PRISDANG,
H.E. PHYA DECHAO & SUITE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1890. [983

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

MONDAY NEXT AND DURING THE MONTH.

FURNITURE, FURNISHING REQUISITES.

ONE HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS. ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

GLASS WARE, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.

AT SALE PRICES.

☞ *See Circulars.*

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [3

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"SALVADORA,"

Captain C. A. Conte, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1890. [1011

Intimations.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:—

I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1890 [1010

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Darvel Bay Trading Company, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1890, at 12 o'clock at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of June, 1890, will be submitted for confirmation as a

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies' Ordinances 1865 to 1886, and that Frederick Alexander Alfred Buring Brockelmann and Justus Freidrich Heinrich Heyn, composing the Firm of Reuter Brockelmann & Co., be the Liquidators of the said Company, and their remuneration as such Liquidators be the same as that allowed them as General Managers of the Company.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1890.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
49 General Managers

THE HOTEL MARINA.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

THIS FIRST CLASS FLOATING HOTEL will be Opened for the Accommodation of Guests on or about 1st July

The Hotel being entirely new and fitted up with all modern improvements, Residents and the Travelling Public will here find superior accommodation.

The Table d'Hote will be unexcelled, the "cuisine" being under the supervision of a well known and experienced Caterer.

Being moored within a short distance of Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers Guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing Breezes, the avoidance of street noises and unwholesome odours, &c.

Separate Bathrooms and Verandahs attached to every bedroom, in which comfort and ventilation are specially considered.

Grand Promenade Deck, Commodious and Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard Room and Hair Dressing Saloon, together with a Saltwater Swimming Bath, &c., &c.

The Hotel Launch will run half-hourly to and from Pedder's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge.

Bedrooms may now be engaged upon application to

ANDREW FOSTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1890. [942

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and magnificent view.

Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months.

The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury, and the cuisine, being under special management, is by far the best in or near Hongkong.

WINES and SPIRITS, &c.; only the best brands and quality are kept,

W. THOMAS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890. [902

NOTICE.

THOMAS KEAR & CO.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [26

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street, intends shortly to publish a Register of "HOUSES TO LET" and "HOUSES WANTED," also requirements of all kinds connected with House Furnishing from those who have Furniture, etc., to sell, and also from intending purchasers.

No charge for advertising in Register.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958

TO LET UNFURNISHED,

From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate.

Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [999

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good Bed-rooms, &c. A capital Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June 1890 [965

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBERLEY."

BEAUTIFULLY Situated, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and usual Quarters.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [966

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

NO. 7B. CAINE ROAD, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.

Excellent Quarters for servants.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South, will be OPENED as an HOTEL on the 1st July next.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

Macao, 28th June, 1890. [978

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

To take effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS,

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour,
12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour,
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour,
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10 30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [698

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT,

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [54

Intimations.

JUST FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

FROM TUESDAY, JULY 1st FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT,

THE GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMIC SALOON,

No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET,
(Corner of D'Aguilar Street).

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Admission 10 Cents.

For full particulars see hand-bills.

M. HIRSCH,
Proprietor.

*** Every visitor will receive a fancy present, as a remembrance of the Panorama, without any extra charge.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [994

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINE-FITTER, to erect and take charge of Engines and Boilers. Permanent situation for a suitable man. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary required, &c., to MANAGER, Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890 [990

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of $15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of new carefully selected lives.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
982—3] Agents, Hongkong.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [217

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world,

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [1091

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

FROM MIDDLESBRO', LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., TO-DAY, the 3rd inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [997

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY.
GEO. H. WATT.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1000

WITH reference to the above the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name.

E. C. RAY.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1001

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself in business in this Colony as SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER on my own account from this date.

GEO. H. WATT.

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1002

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [995

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.

F. C. KEEKA.

Foochow, 6th June, 1890. [901

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., Mr. W. H. PERCIVAL will resume his duties as AGENT of the Company at this Branch.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

B. C. T. GRAY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [998

To be Let.

TO LET,

Possession from 1st June next.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE.

Apply to

J. SAMUEL,
No. 24, Elgin Terrace.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [727

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET, OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.

No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [13

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

GROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.
2ND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.
1ST FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [988

TO LET.

TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in Carlton Terrace. Queen's Road East. Rent moderate.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [989

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, each have 6 spacious Rooms.

Apply to

THE HEAD SHROFF of the Chartered Bank of India, &c.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [716

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL.

Immediate entry.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [658

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.

Immediate Entry.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. [497

TO LET.

NOS. 21 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to

ACHEE & Co.,
17, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [554

TO BE LET,

Just below Peak Flagstaff.

BAHAR LODGE.—FURNISHED.

Apply to

HUGHES & EZRA.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [632

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.

2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [469

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1890.

The demand for all stocks has been kept up and higher rates have been maintained throughout the week. Although a slight weakness was apparent at first, we are glad to say that public confidence was not shaken and a strong demand again set in, which has been maintained.

Banks.—Sales have been made at 201 and 202 for cash, and at 203 and 204 for the 25th instant; but the quotation dropped again to 200 for the 25th and closed with buyers at that figure.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are inquired after at quotation, but nothing has been done in them nor in any of the other Marine stocks.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkongs and Chinas are in demand at 352½ and 85 respectively, but holders are not willing to part with their scrip at these rates.

Docks.—have steadily been rising and a fair amount of business has been put through at 56, 57, and 59 for cash and for delivery on the 25th instant. On time they have been done at 61, 62 and 63 for August, and 62, 63, 64 and 65 for September, closing with sellers at the highest rates.

Steamboats—Small sales of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's shares were made at 37 and 37¼ cash and 37½ for August, but the stock closed weak. Nothing has been done in Indo-Chinas and the rate is still 25 per cent. dis., with sellers. There has been an inquiry for the Douglas Co.'s scrip from the North, at 54 cash, but holders are asking 55 and decline to close at a lower figure.

Sugar Refineries.—Rates in Chinas continue to drop and sales have been effected at 174 cash and there are now sellers at 175. Luzons were done at 87 and there are further sellers at that rate.

Kowloon Wharf Co.—Sales have been effected at from 78 to 83 ex dividend; shares are now wanted at 82.

Lands.—During the week the scrip of the Hongkong Land Investment rose to 93 cash and then dropped to 89 three times; towards the end of the week an extensive business was done in them at from 89 to 93 cash, but the stock closed weak at the last named rate.

Mining Stocks.—Punjoms found buyers at from 7½ to 8¼ cash, but closed weak at 8½. Charbonnages have been done at 275, and Raubs at 2¾.

The Trust and Loan Co.'s scrip has changed hands at 13½, 13¾, and 14 cash, and is now in demand at the last mentioned rate. Founder's shares were done at £140 and £135.

For further particulars see appended list.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—200 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$74 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$125 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$352½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$85 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$59 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$37¾ per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$180 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$54 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$175 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$87 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$21 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$110 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co—$8½ per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$2⅛ per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$13⅛ per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$82 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$275 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—$45 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld.—50 per cent. dis, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$15 per share, sales.
The Daivel Bay Trading Co., Ld.—$8 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$28 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$93 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$5 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$22 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$35 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$10 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$17 per share, nominal.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$4⅛ per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$3 per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—$14 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4⅛
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight... 3/5⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/5⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5⅛
ON PARIS,—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.28
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.38
ON INDIA, T. T. 222
On Demand 222½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 71⅛
Private, 30 day light 72⅛

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.80
Barometer—1 p.m. 29.84
Barometer—4 p.m.
Thermometer—9 a.m. 80
Thermometer—1 p.m. 82
Thermometer—4 p.m.
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) 78
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)
Thermometer—Maximum 86
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th July, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokyo	29.67	...	...	N	1	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.57	83	79	NW	4	b	...
Wenchow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow	29.54	88	73	SW	2	c	...
Amoy	29.60	89	69	SW	4	c	...
Swatow	29.64	88	...	SW	3	c	...
Hongkong	29.65	83	85	SW	4	c	...
Canton		...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	29.66	84	83	SSW	3	c	...
Hoihow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.64	91	79	SSW	3	c	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolinao	29.83	88	73	WSW	3	c	...
Manila	29.82	86	70	SW	3	c	0.11

5th July, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokyo		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai		...	...	...	...	...	...
Wenchow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.63	71	83	W	1	c	0.40
Swatow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.76	76	91	SW	4	c	1.21
Canton		...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao		...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong		...	...	...	...	...	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolinao	29.82	82	82	SSE	2	c	0.36
Manila		...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has risen and gradients appear to be steep for south west winds. The weather is cloudy and wet, and there is a thunderstorm in Hongkong.
1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK,
Hongkong Observatory, 5th July, 1890

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sutlej*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 2nd instant at 11 a.m., and is expected here on the 7th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, left San Francisco, *via* Honolulu, for Yokohama and this port on the 14th ultimo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benalder*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona*, left Nagasaki for this port on the 2nd instant at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 6th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenlyon*, from London, left Singapore for this port this morning, and is due here on the 10th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 4th inst., and is due here on the 10th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 4th July,—Pakhoi, and Hoihow 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.
SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniatgin, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.
SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. Dodd, 5th July,—Whampoa 5th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
INGRADAN, German steamer, 894, Massmann, 5th July,—Saigon 1st July, Rice.—Wieler & Co.
VENETIA, British steamer, 1,609, C. Gadd, 5th July,—Bombay, and Singapore 29th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 5th July,—Kuchinotzu 28th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Pollux, German steamer, for Saigon.
Ingraban, German steamer, for Yokohama.
Zafiro, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Toonan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Asagao, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.
Deomed, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Bormida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Tritos, German steamer, for Bangkok.
Choysang, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

July 4, *Lennox*, British steamer, for Singapore.
July 5, *Chowfa*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
July 5, *Ningpo*, German str., for Shanghai.
July 5, *Ardgay*, British str., for Yokohama.
July 5, *Bormida*, Italian str., for Singapore, &c.
July 5, *Nantes le Havre*, French steamer, for Bangkok.
July 5, *Zafiro*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
July 5, *Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
July 5, *Ly-ee-moon*, British steamer, for Saigon.
July 5, *Ashington*, British str, for Kobe, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Venetia*, str., from Bombay, &c.—129 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Riversdale* reports that she left Kutchinotzu on the 28th ultimo. Had strong south-west monsoon and rough sea with a strong north-east current.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Toonan* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Doris* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
For Nagasaki.—Per *Asagao* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Choysang* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Hesperia* on Monday, the 7th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Singapore.—Per *Frigga* on Monday, the 7th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,346, Geo. A. Lee, 24th June,—Vancouver 30th May, Yokohama 15th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 2nd July,—Nagasaki 27th June, Coals.—Mitsu Bishi Colliery.
BELGIC, British steamer, 4,211, W. H. Walker, 27th June,—San Francisco 3rd June, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
BREMA, German steamer, A. Ott, 2nd July,—Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Order.
CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,194, W. E. Sawer, 1st July,—Kutchinotzu 26th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 3rd July,—Bangkok 27th June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, G. A. Tayler, 28th June,—Manila 25th June, General.—Russell & Co.
DIOMED, British steamer, 1,432, Bartlett, 4th July,—Liverpool 19th May, and Singapore 28th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May,—Manila 30th April, General.—Brandão & Co.
DORIS, German steamer, 771, F. Raben, 25th June,—Iloilo 20th June, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong Government tender.
FELBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 8th May,—Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.
FRIGGA, German steamer, 1,400, F. Nagel, 4th July,—Kobe 29th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 1st July,—Yokohama 22nd June, Kobe 25th, and Nagasaki 27th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
HAIPHONG, French steamer, 874, Aubert, 1st July,—Haiphong 29th June, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 3rd July,—Foochow 29th June, Amoy 1st July, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, L. Madsen, 2nd July,—Hamburg, and Singapore 26th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.
MIIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,080, F. J. Sommer, 30th June,—Saigon 26th June, Rice and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
MONGKUT, British steamer, 858, Geo. Anderson, 3rd July,—Bangkok 24th June, and Koh-si-chang 27th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NESTOR, British steamer, 1,269, Elder, 3rd July,—Liverpool 15th May, and Singapore 27th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannsen, 1st July,—Hamburg, *via* Batoum, 2nd June, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
POLLUX, German steamer, 898, H. Hellmers, 1st July,—Saigon 27th June, General.—Melchers & Co.
RECORDER, British steamer, 676, R. A. E. Brereton, 27th June,—Hon-dau 19th June, Ballast.—E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.
SISHAN, British steamer, 845, Stovell, 1st July,—Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Kien Tye Long.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,515, W. H. Jackson, 17th June,—Swatow 16th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TRITOS, German steamer, 1,346, Iwersen, 2nd July,—Bangkok 25th June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
YUENSANG, British steamer, 1,105, J. Slesser, 4th July,—Calcutta 18th June, and Singapore 28th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March,—New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.
ELISE, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May,—New York 5th January, Petroleum.—Captain.
ELISABETH, German bark, 447, H. Ahrens, 4th June,—Siam (Darvel Bay) 13th May, Hardwood.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
ISLAND CITY, British bark, 421, D. Law, 2nd July,—Albany 8th May, Sandalwood.—Order.
LANDSKER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 27th May,—New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 1st July,—Cebu 19th June, Sugar.—Order.
PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June,—Hamburg 25th Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.
PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, C. D. Prescott, 28th May,—New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June,—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Carty, 27th June,—Honolulu 19th May, Ballast.—Captain.
VELOCITY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June,—Honolulu 3rd May, General.—Chinese.
WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 10th June,—Laguimanoc 9th June, Wood.—Wieler & Co.
Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May,—New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

Intimations

NO MORE TOOTH ACHE.

USE
the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste
OF THE

R.R.F.F. BENEDICTINES
of the ABBEY of SOULAC (Gironde, France)
Dom MAGUELONNE, Prior



2 GOLD MEDALS: Brussels 1880 — London 1884
THE HIGHEST REWARDS
INVENTED in the year 1373 By the Prior Pierre BOURSAUD

The daily use of a few drops of the Dentifrice Elixir of the RR.FF. Benedictines in water, prevents and cures the decay of the teeth, which are whitened and consolidated, while the gums are perfectly fortified and restored.

« It is a real service rendered to our readers to point out to them this old and useful preparation, the most curative, and the only preservative from all Dental disorders. »

Established 1807 SEGUIN 3, rue Huguerie, 3 BORDEAUX
General Agent:

May be had at all good Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the World.

Notice to Consumers

The PRODUCTS of

ORIZA-PERFUMERY L. LEGRAND

207, rue Saint-Honoré, PARIS

Such as: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME-ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:
1° Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2° Their qualities are unalterable and their scents are sweet.

AS THESE PRODUCTS ORIZA ARE COUNTERFEITED
to live upon their reputation
we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The GENUINE PRODUCTS are sold at all respectable firm of Perfumers and Druggists.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [387

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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SOLE AGENTS
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RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
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THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



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FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

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CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [130

NOTICE.

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THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [19

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,

INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address:
POWERS,
Nagasaki.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [571 527]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

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Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [542

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ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 30 grains troy)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

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Hongkong 20th May, 1889. [424

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,
LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [105

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Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
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next door to
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For Sale.

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OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong 24th June 1881. [955

FOR SALE.

THE useful and commodious Steam Launch "E L K,"
Length over all 36 feet.
Breadth " 7 "
Depth " 5 "
Speed 8 knots an hour.

This Launch has just undergone a complete overhaul, new decks laid, and the bottom recoppered. The Engines and Boiler have been put in first class order and new awnings fitted.

As this boat, with her full complement of coals, water, &c., on board, draws less than 3 feet, she is specially adapted for river work.

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or to
J. W. KINGHORN,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [907

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES. MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SCALES. PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. SODA WATER MACHINERY. JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to
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Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1889 11

JUST ARRIVED. FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial.

WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen's, or large size.
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Windsin less than a dozen turns;
$4.75 each. Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements, A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate,
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SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $3.70 each.

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THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
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Hongkong, 20th February, 1890 [22

FOR SALE.

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1880. [28

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner
"MONTIARA,"
Length 75 feet.
Beam 18 "
Depth of hold 7½ "
Registered tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is barque-rigged with the best canvas sails Draft of water 7 feet.

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Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [579

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
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Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition: and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardeners Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

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Sole Agents,
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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [39

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

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Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
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The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

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WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
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